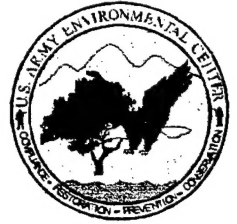
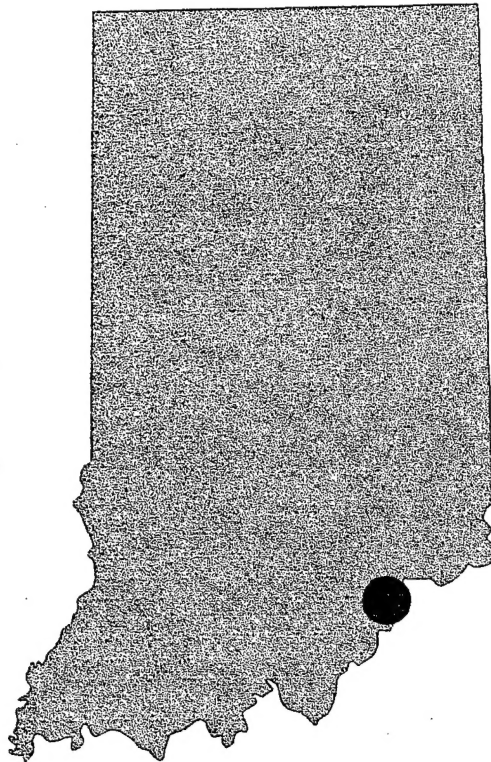


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COLLECTIONS SUMMARY FOR INDIANA ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT, INDIANA

**U.S. Army NAGPRA Compliance Project,
Technical Report No. 76**



**Prepared for the
U.S. Army Environmental Center,
Environmental Compliance Division**

**by the
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers,
St. Louis District,
*Mandatory Center of Expertise for the Curation and Management
of Archaeological Collections***

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**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL COLLECTIONS SUMMARY
FOR
INDIANA ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT, INDIANA**

**Information Provided for Compliance with the
Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act
Section 6 Summary**

**Prepared for the
U.S. Army Environmental Center,
Environmental Compliance Division
Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland**

**By
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers,
St. Louis District,
Mandatory Center of Expertise for the
Curation and Management of Archaeological Collections,
U.S. Army NAGPRA Compliance Project,
Technical Report No. 76**

November 1995

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OBJECTIVES AND METHODS

The U.S. Army Environmental Center (AEC) tasked the Mandatory Center of Expertise for the Curation and Management of Archaeological Collections (MCX) with the job of assisting Army installation personnel in complying with the requirements of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (P.L. 101-601, NAGPRA). The MCX was asked to locate and assess archaeological collections derived from Army-owned lands, to identify the federally recognized Native American tribes most likely culturally affiliated with the collections, to draft Section 6 Summary Letters for each installation, and to conduct physical inventories of any collections that contain human skeletal remains. This report conveys the results of the collections research completed to assist Indiana Army Ammunition Plant (INAAP) in complying with the Section 6 Summary requirements of NAGPRA.

The MCX used a two-stage process to identify, locate, and assess the contents of archaeological collections from the installation. First, archival research was performed to review all archaeological site records and reports for the installation. Second, telephone interviews were conducted with personnel at installations, universities, museums, and archaeological contractors that were identified during the archival research as possible repositories of Army collections. The MCX did not physically verify the existence of collections and, as such, the information contained in this report is based on background record reviews and information obtained via telephone interviews with the aforementioned installation personnel and institution professionals.

Archival research for INAAP began with a search of the National Archeological Data Base (NADB) for references pertaining to the installation. This was followed by a thorough examination of all archaeological site forms and a literature review of all pertinent archaeological reports and manuscripts on file at the Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology, Indianapolis, Indiana, and the Glenn A. Black Laboratory of Archaeology, Bloomington, Indiana. The records search was performed at these facilities in July 1995 and sought to identify any work on the installation that may have produced archaeological collections.

Subsequent telephone interviews to potential collections repositories ascertained whether the materials were present and the range of objects in each collection. Once the collections were located and assessed, MCX personnel identified federally recognized Native American tribes that are likely to be culturally affiliated with the materials in the collections. Draft Section 6 Summary letters are enclosed for each of these tribes (Appendix I-IV), as well as a listing of the current tribal chairpersons to whom letters should be sent (Appendix V).

RESEARCH RESULTS

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT INDIANA ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT

The earthworks present on lands now occupied by INAAP have been the cause of numerous investigations there, some as early as 1874 (Stafford et al. 1984). Construction of INAAP began in 1940, and the plant became fully operational in 1942 (telephone conversation with Stuart Jenkins, 25 October 1995). Professional archaeological investigations likely related to INAAP construction began in 1939. Additional investigations were conducted in 1972, and continued until 1987.

The following five institutions or individuals conducted work on INAAP that resulted in the documentation of cultural resources:

Center for Cultural Resource Management (CRM), University of Cincinnati (UC),
Cincinnati, Ohio

Donald Janzen, Center College, Dansville, Kentucky

Elam Y. Guernsey, 1939 & 1942

Glenn A. Black Laboratory (GBL), Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana, and
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACOE), Louisville District, Louisville, Kentucky

Investigations consisted of site file and literature searches, systematic surveys, test excavations, and excavations to mitigate adverse effects on sites where necessary for the installation's mission. Of the above listed investigations, only those conducted by Donald Janzen did not produce collections. Time periods represented by the artifact assemblages range from the Early Archaic to the recent historic. Site types vary widely and include prehistoric lithic scatters, isolates, rockshelters, and earthworks, as well as historic period Euro-American farmsteads, homesteads, middens/trash dumps, the remains of the Rose Island Amusement Park including an intact swimming pool (abandoned after a 1937 flood), a World War II German POW camp, and a Rocket Manufacturing Plant (information taken from site forms and telephone conversations with Don Ball, 31 October 1995 and Donald Janzen, 2 November 1995).

SUMMARY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL COLLECTIONS

Approximate totals of $< 7 \text{ ft}^3$ of archaeological materials and < 1 linear foot of associated documentation have been identified for INAAP, as well as additional materials for which

collection size could not be estimated at this time by the repository staff. Artifacts recovered include prehistoric stone tools, stone waste flakes, ceramics, animal bones, a copper awl, and a plummet as well as historic Euro-American items of glass, metal, ceramic, and plastic.

As of the date of this report, these collections are believed to be located at the following three repositories:

GBL, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana	< 6 ft ³ artifacts, < 1/2 linear foot associated documentation
University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio	artifacts and associated documentation, volume unknown
USACOE, Louisville, Kentucky	< 1 ft ³ artifacts, < 1/2 linear foot associated documentation

The attached *Summary of Current Locations of Archaeological Collections from Indiana Army Ammunition Plant* (Appendix VI) provides detailed information about each collection derived as a result of archaeological investigations at the installation. A collection consists of all of the materials, artifacts and associated documentation (e.g., field notes, maps, photos, data analyses, correspondence), produced as a result of an archaeological investigation or project at a single site or multiple sites. In some cases, the same archaeological site may have been investigated by various individuals or organizations. Depending on where the resulting collections are curated, they may be stored and identified as separate collections or separate components of a single collection. In cases where the artifacts and records have become separated, we list the records' collections repository as well.

Every attempt has been made to locate all collections cited on available archaeological site records or in published and unpublished references to archaeological investigations on the installation.

The Cultural Resource Management Program at the University of Cincinnati was officially discontinued in 1992. All collections relating to research conducted by this defunct program are presently being housed on the UC campus, and were recently evaluated for NAGPRA compliance by Dr. Alan Sullivan. This evaluation was done without conducting a physical examination of the collections, therefore, UC staff could not provide the MCX with an estimate of the quantity of materials generated during work conducted on INAAP by UC. A list of the sites from which collections were made, as well as a declaration of NAGPRA standing for these sites, was faxed to the MCX by Dr. Sullivan, and is attached as Appendix ~~XX~~ (telephone conversation with Dr. Alan Sullivan, 1 November 1995). IK

Elam Y. Guernsey conducted numerous investigations on lands now owned by INAAP, some of which were made prior to the U.S. Army purchasing the land circa 1939. Guernsey's collections from these investigations are all accessioned together at the Glenn A. Black Laboratory, and it is not known at this time exactly how much of this material is the

responsibility of the U.S. Army. Therefore, the previously stated volume for GBL includes all collections made by Guernsey from sites located on lands presently owned by the U.S. Army.

NAGPRA Related Materials

MCX research identified no human remains or funerary objects during its review of archaeological records, associated literature, and telephone interviews for INAAP. The final determination of sacred objects or objects of cultural patrimony may be established through consultation with Native American tribes that have met the definition of culturally affiliated tribes and/or lineal descendants and for the objects specified by law in NAGPRA.

REFERENCES TO ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

Two sets of references regarding archaeological work conducted on INAAP are attached: Appendix VII contains the list of references reviewed by the MCX during its archival research; Appendix VIII is the list of references contained in the National Archeological Data Base (NADB).

NATIVE AMERICAN TRIBES ASSOCIATED WITH INDIANA ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT, INDIANA

Several Native American groups were adjudicated lands on or near INAAP in the 1978 Indian Lands Claims cases (U.S.G.S. n.d.). These groups are the Miami, Wea, Piankashaw, Shawnee, Delaware, Kickapoo, and Potawatomi. It is unclear whether or not any of these groups have aboriginal ties to the area in which INAAP is currently located, but each is addressed here due to their historical association with and/or claims to the region.

The Miami, Wea, and Piankashaw have been historically associated the southeastern region of Indiana where INAAP is located. In the early contact period, Miami-speaking tribes are known to have occupied areas of Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, and Indiana. The term Miami has been used historically to designate both a specific tribe and a group of related tribes, including the Wea and Piankashaw. In the early eighteenth century, the divisions between these groups became much clearer, and the Wea and Piankashaw retained distinct status and were recognized as independent tribes (Callender 1978b:681). Callender's map of tribal territories of these groups from the early eighteenth through the early nineteenth century depicts Miami, Wea, and Piankashaw territories in or near the INAAP region (Callender 1978b:Fig.1). The U.S.G.S. map of Indian Land Claims Judicially Established appears to reflect this historical association of these three groups with the INAAP region: the Miami and Wea were jointly adjudicated lands currently occupied by the installation, while the Piankashaw were adjudicated lands approximately fifty miles from the installation (U.S.G.S. n.d.).

In the early nineteenth century, the Piankashaw and Wea sold their lands in Indiana and moved to Missouri. In 1846 the Miami were forcibly removed to Kansas, although about half the tribe managed to evade removal and remained in Indiana (Callender 1978b:687). By this time, the Wea and Piankashaw had also moved to Kansas where they united with the remnant of the Illinois under the name "Confederated Peoria" (Callender 1978a:679). The Confederated Peoria and the Miami in Kansas were removed to present-day Oklahoma in 1867. In Oklahoma, the Miami joined the Confederated Peoria and formed the "United Peoria and Miami Tribe" (Callender 1978b:681). Today, these groups are federally recognized as the Peoria Tribe of Oklahoma and the Miami Tribe of Oklahoma (Schilz 1994:442-443; Clark 1994:337-338). The Indiana Miami are not presently federally recognized (Clark 1994:337).

Shawnee fragmentation and frequent movements in historic times makes it difficult to assign them to a specific area, although southern Ohio is considered to have been their pre-contact home and is where most of the tribe lived during the second half of the eighteenth century (Callender 1978b:622). Groups of Shawnee have been documented as migrating through the INAAP region beginning in the late seventeenth century (Callender 1978b:Fig.1). Tanner (1987:Map 13) depicts Shawnee tribal territory circa 1768 as extending into the southeastern region of Indiana. Today, there are three distinct Shawnee political entities in Oklahoma: the Absentee Shawnee, the Eastern Shawnee, and the Loyal Shawnee. However, only the Absentee Shawnee and Eastern Shawnee are federally recognized. Additionally, the Shawnee Nation United Remnant Band has received state recognition from Ohio (Neely 1994:584). The Shawnee were adjudicated land in southern and northern Ohio in the 1978 Indian Lands Claims cases (U.S.G.S. n.d.).

The Delaware began to migrate westward from their homelands in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware in the seventeenth century. At the time of this migration there were two communities of Delaware, the northern or Munsie-speaking and the southern or Unami-speaking communities. During the eighteenth century Delaware tribal territories extended from New Jersey to the Ohio Valley (Goddard 1978a:Fig.1 and Fig.2). During the late 1700s groups of western Delaware settled briefly in areas of Indiana, including the general vicinity around INAAP (Tanner 1987:Maps 18, 20 and 21). The Unami Delaware purchased rights in the Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma in 1867 and obtained full Cherokee citizenship in 1890. Some of the Munsie-speaking Delaware are now living among the Stockbridge-Munsee of Wisconsin Tribe. Another group of Delaware lived with the Caddo in Texas until forced into Oklahoma in 1859. This group, the Delaware Tribe of Oklahoma, is the only federally recognized community of Delaware in the United States (Miller 1994:169). The Delaware were adjudicated a share of land approximately fifty miles southwest of the INAAP region in the 1978 Indian Land Claims cases (U.S.G.S. n.d.).

The Kickapoo, a group whose movements were so frequent and extensive that they cannot be associated with any one specific area, have joint adjudication of lands eastern Indiana (U.S.G.S. n.d.). At the time of European contact, the Kickapoo were found in southern Wisconsin. By the mid-eighteenth century, the Vermillion band of Kickapoo were living along

the western bank and tributaries of the Wabash River, east of the region in which INAAP is currently located (Callender et al. 1978:662; Reseigh 1982:28; Tanner 1987). Living with the Kickapoo in the region during this time were the Mascouten, who are known to have lived in southern Michigan and Wisconsin and in northern Indiana and Illinois during the early historical period. After considerable movement and population decline, they were absorbed by the Kickapoo after 1800 (Goddard 1978b:668-669). In 1819, Kickapoo lands were ceded to the U.S. government and by 1832 they were removed to Kansas. Eventually some Kickapoo bands moved into Oklahoma and Texas (Callender et al. 1978:656). There are three federally recognized Kickapoo groups in the United States today: the Kickapoo Tribe of Kansas, the Kickapoo Tribe of Oklahoma, and the Texas Band of Kickapoo (Stull 1994a:286).

The Potawatomi are believed to have originally inhabited the lower peninsula of Michigan, but have been associated with other areas of Michigan as well as portions of present-day Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio (Clifton 1978:725-726). By 1800, Potawatomi territory included areas north of the INAAP region (Clifton 1978:Fig.1). By 1836, Potawatomi lands in Indiana had been ceded, and by 1840 most of their communities had been removed (Tanner 1987:137-138). In the 1978 Indian Lands Claims cases, the Potawatomi were adjudicated lands over 100 miles north of the area in which the installation is located (U.S.G.S. n.d). Although there are federally recognized and unrecognized groups of Potawatomi scattered throughout northern Indiana, as well as other states, the majority still live in Oklahoma and Kansas (Stull 1994b:464).

The Miami, Wea, Piankashaw, Shawnee, Delaware, Kickapoo, and Potawatomi, are represented by fifteen federally recognized tribal entities listed in Appendix V.

SECTION 6 COMPLIANCE

P.L. 101-601 (NAGPRA) requires that federal agencies engage in active consultation with Native Americans with federally recognized tribes and/or lineal descendants who may be culturally affiliated with the archaeological collections from the installation. Enclosed are draft NAGPRA Section 6 Summary letters and a list of the tribal chairpersons from the federally recognized tribes which may be culturally affiliated with the collections (Appendices I-V).

Fifteen tribes are federally recognized:

- Absentee-Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma
- Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma
- Citizen Band Potawatomi Indian Tribe of Oklahoma
- Delaware Tribe of Western Oklahoma
- Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma
- Forest County Potawatomi Community of Wisconsin Potawatomi Indians, Wisconsin
- Hannahville Indian Community of Wisconsin Potawatomi Indians of Michigan
- Kickapoo Tribe of Kansas
- Kickapoo Tribe of Oklahoma
- Kickapoo Traditional Tribe of Texas
- Miami Tribe of Oklahoma
- Peoria Tribe of Oklahoma
- Pokagon Potawatomi Indians of Michigan
- Prairie Band of Potawatomi
- Stockbridge-Munsee Community of Mohican Indians of Wisconsin

The Huron Potawatomi of Michigan have petitioned for federal recognition and the Bureau of Indian Affairs published a proposed positive finding on 31 May 1995. They have nearly completed the process of seeking federal recognition (Bureau of Indian Affairs 1995).

The Match-E-Be-Nash-She-Wish Band of Pottawatomi Indians of Michigan (formerly the Gun Lake Village Band) have petitioned the Bureau of Indian Affairs for federal recognition and have been determined to be "Ready and Waiting for Active Consideration" (Bureau of Indian Affairs 1995).

The Munsee-Thames River Delaware of Colorado were denied recognition effective 3 January 1993 (Bureau of Indian Affairs 1995). The Miami Nation of Indians of Indiana was denied acknowledgment effective 17 August 1992, and the case is presently in litigation (Bureau of Indian Affairs 1995).

Other Indian groups have filed letters of intent to petition for federal recognition: Delaware-Muncie of Kansas, Delawares of Idaho, North Eastern U.S. Miami Inter-Tribal Council of Ohio, Upper Kispoko Band of the Shawnee Nation of Indiana, Piqua Sept of Ohio Shawnee Indians, United Tribe of Shawnee Indians of Kansas (Bureau of Indian Affairs 1995).

None of these tribes is federally recognized at present and therefore they do not, at present, fit the legal description of tribe as defined for NAGPRA purposes.

Initial consultation should be conducted on a government-to-government basis. Refer to P.L. 101-601 (NAGPRA) for specifics on required Native American consultation and the legal definitions of items subject to NAGPRA.

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APPENDIX I

DRAFT SECTION 6 SUMMARY LETTER FOR THE MIAMI, KICKAPOO, POTAWATOMI, SHAWNEE, AND DELAWARE TRIBES

[Installation Header]

[Tribal POC Name]

[Title]

[Address]

[City, State, Zip]

Dear [Name of POC]:

I am writing to inform you of collections held by Indiana Army Ammunition Plant (INAAP) that may contain cultural items, as defined by the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), that are, or are likely to be, culturally affiliated with the [Tribe]. INAAP has documented these archaeological collections in a Summary in accordance with the requirements of Section 6 of NAGPRA.

INAAP is responsible for collections that include an approximate total of < 7 ft³ of archaeological materials and < 1 linear foot of associated documentation located at two repositories: The Glenn A. Black Laboratory, Bloomington, Indiana, and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Louisville District Warehouse, Louisville, Kentucky. The INAAP is also responsible for a presently unknown quantity of archaeological materials and documentation located at the University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio. These archaeological collections were generated from surveys and/or excavations conducted from 1939 to about 1987. The collections consist of prehistoric stone tools, stone waste flakes, ceramics, animal bones, a copper awl, and a plummet, as well as historic Euro-American items of glass, metal, ceramic, and plastic. No human skeletal remains or associated funerary objects were identified in our review of the collections documentation.

We are notifying [Tribe] because some of these materials were found in or near areas thought to be part of the territory occupied or used historically by the [Tribe]. In accordance with Section 6 of NAGPRA, we are inviting you to consult with us regarding these archaeological collections. Upon your written request, we will provide you access to review our records, catalogues, relevant studies, or other pertinent data for the purpose of determining the geographic origin, cultural affiliation, and basic facts surrounding acquisition and accession of these collections.

Please feel free to contact [Installation POC name] regarding any of these issues, at [telephone, address].

To facilitate discussions between INAAP and the [Tribe] on these matters, please forward the name and method of contacting your tribal representative, traditional religious leader, or preferred NAGPRA point of contact. We look forward to working with you.

Sincerely,

[Commander's signature]

CF:	AMC	Commander, U.S. Army Materiel Command ATTN: AMCEN-ER (Maria Chuck Longo) 5001 Eisenhower Avenue Alexandria, VA 22333
	USAEC	Commander, US Army Environmental Center ATTN: SFIM-AEC-EC (Guldenzopf) Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD 21010-5401
	MCX	Commander, US Army Corps of Engineers ATTN: CELMS-PD-C (Trimble) 1222 Spruce Street St. Louis, MO 63103-2833

APPENDIX II

DRAFT SECTION 6 SUMMARY LETTER FOR PEORIA TRIBE

[Tribal POC Name]

[Title]

[Address]

[City, State, Zip]

Dear [Name of POC]:

I am writing to inform you of collections held by Indiana Army Ammunition Plant (INAAP) that may contain cultural items, as defined by the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), that are, or are likely to be, culturally affiliated with the [Tribe]. INAAP has documented these archaeological collections in a Summary in accordance with the requirements of Section 6 of NAGPRA.

INAAP is responsible for collections that include an approximate total of < 7 ft³ of archaeological materials and < 1 linear foot of associated documentation located at two repositories: The Glenn A. Black Laboratory, Bloomington, Indiana, and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Louisville District Warehouse, Louisville, Kentucky. The INAAP is also responsible for a presently unknown quantity of archaeological materials and documentation located at the University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio. These archaeological collections were generated from surveys and/or excavations conducted from 1939 to about 1987. The collections consist of prehistoric stone tools, stone waste flakes, ceramics, animal bones, a copper awl, and a plummet, as well as historic Euro-American items of glass, metal, ceramic, and plastic. No human skeletal remains or associated funerary objects were identified in our review of the collections documentation.

We are notifying [Tribe] because some of these materials were found in or near the area thought to be part of the territory occupied or used historically by the Miami, Wea, and Piankashaw descendants in your tribe. In accordance with Section 6 of NAGPRA, we are inviting you to consult with us regarding these archaeological collections. Upon your written request, we will provide you access to review our records, catalogues, relevant studies, or other pertinent data for the purpose of determining the geographic origin, cultural affiliation, and basic facts surrounding acquisition and accession of these collections.

Please feel free to contact [installation POC] regarding any of these issues, at [telephone, address].

To facilitate discussions between the INAAP and the [Tribe] on these matters, please forward the name and method of contacting your tribal representative, traditional religious leader, or preferred NAGPRA point of contact. We look forward to working with you.

Sincerely,

[Commander's signature]

CF:	AMC	Commander, U.S. Army Materiel Command ATTN: AMCEN-ER (Maria Chuck Longo) 5001 Eisenhower Avenue Alexandria, VA 22333
	USAEC	Commander, US Army Environmental Center ATTN: SFIM-AEC-EC (Guldenzopf) Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD 21010-5401
	MCX	Commander, US Army Corps of Engineers ATTN: CELMS-PD-C (Trimble) 1222 Spruce Street St. Louis, MO 63103-2833

APPENDIX III

DRAFT SECTION 6 SUMMARY LETTER FOR THE CHEROKEE TRIBE

[Tribal POC Name]

[Title]

[Address]

[City, State, Zip]

Dear [Name of POC]:

I am writing to inform you of collections held by Indiana Army Ammunition Plant (INAAP) that may contain cultural items, as defined by the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), that are, or are likely to be, culturally affiliated with the [Tribe]. INAAP has documented these archaeological collections in a Summary in accordance with the requirements of Section 6 of NAGPRA.

INAAP is responsible for collections that include an approximate total of $< 7 \text{ ft}^3$ of archaeological materials and < 1 linear foot of associated documentation located at two repositories: The Glenn A. Black Laboratory, Bloomington, Indiana, and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Louisville District Warehouse, Louisville, Kentucky. The INAAP is also responsible for a presently unknown quantity of archaeological materials and documentation located at the University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio. These archaeological collections were generated from surveys and/or excavations conducted from 1939 to about 1987. The collections consist of prehistoric stone tools, stone waste flakes, ceramics, animal bones, a copper awl, and a plummet, as well as historic Euro-American items of glass, metal, ceramic, and plastic. No human skeletal remains or associated funerary objects were identified in our review of the collections documentation.

We are notifying [Tribe] because some of these materials were found in or near the area thought to be part of the territory occupied or used historically by the Delaware descendants in your tribe. In accordance with Section 6 of NAGPRA, we are inviting you to consult with us regarding these archaeological collections. Upon your written request, we will provide you access to review our records, catalogues, relevant studies, or other pertinent data for the purpose of determining the geographic origin, cultural affiliation, and basic facts surrounding acquisition and accession of these collections.

Please feel free to contact [installation POC] regarding any of these issues, at [telephone, address].

To facilitate discussions between the INAAP and the [Tribe] on these matters, please forward the name and method of contacting your tribal representative, traditional religious leader, or preferred NAGPRA point of contact. We look forward to working with you.

Sincerely,

[Commander's signature]

CF:	AMC	Commander, U.S. Army Materiel Command ATTN: AMCEN-ER (Maria Chuck Longo) 5001 Eisenhower Avenue Alexandria, VA 22333
	USAEC	Commander, US Army Environmental Center ATTN: SFIM-AEC-EC (Guldenzopf) Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD 21010-5401
	MCX	Commander, US Army Corps of Engineers ATTN: CELMS-PD-C (Trimble) 1222 Spruce Street St. Louis, MO 63103-2833

APPENDIX IV

DRAFT SECTION 6 SUMMARY LETTER FOR THE STOCKBRIDGE-MUNSEE TRIBE

[Tribal POC Name]

[Title]

[Address]

[City, State, Zip]

Dear [Name of POC]:

I am writing to inform you of collections held by Indiana Army Ammunition Plant (INAAP) that may contain cultural items, as defined by the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), that are, or are likely to be, culturally affiliated with the [Tribe]. INAAP has documented these archaeological collections in a Summary in accordance with the requirements of Section 6 of NAGPRA.

INAAP is responsible for collections that include an approximate total of < 7 ft³ of archaeological materials and < 1 linear foot of associated documentation located at two repositories: The Glenn A. Black Laboratory, Bloomington, Indiana, and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Louisville District Warehouse, Louisville, Kentucky. The INAAP is also responsible for a presently unknown quantity of archaeological materials and documentation located at the University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio. These archaeological collections were generated from surveys and/or excavations conducted from 1939 to about 1987. The collections consist of prehistoric stone tools, stone waste flakes, ceramics, animal bones, a copper awl, and a plummet, as well as historic Euro-American items of glass, metal, ceramic, and plastic. No human skeletal remains or associated funerary objects were identified in our review of the collections documentation.

We are notifying [Tribe] because some of these materials were found in or near the area thought to be part of the territory occupied or used historically by the Delaware descendants in your tribe. In accordance with Section 6 of NAGPRA, we are inviting you to consult with us regarding these archaeological collections. Upon your written request, we will provide you access to review our records, catalogues, relevant studies, or other pertinent data for the purpose of determining the geographic origin, cultural affiliation, and basic facts surrounding acquisition and accession of these collections.

Please feel free to contact [installation POC] regarding any of these issues, at [telephone, address].

To facilitate discussions between the INAAP and the [Tribe] on these matters, please forward the name and method of contacting your tribal representative, traditional religious leader, or preferred NAGPRA point of contact. We look forward to working with you.

Sincerely,

[Commander's signature]

CF:	AMC	Commander, U.S. Army Materiel Command ATTN: AMCEN-ER (Maria Chuck Longo) 5001 Eisenhower Avenue Alexandria, VA 22333
	USAEC	Commander, US Army Environmental Center ATTN: SFIM-AEC-EC (Guldenzopf) Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD 21010-5401
	MCX	Commander, US Army Corps of Engineers ATTN: CELMS-PD-C (Trimble) 1222 Spruce Street St. Louis, MO 63103-2833

APPENDIX V

NATIVE AMERICAN POINTS OF CONTACT FOR INDIANA ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT, INDIANA

FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES

Absentee-Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma

Larry Nuckolis, Governor
Absentee-Shawnee Executive Committee
2025 S. Gordon Cooper Drive
Shawnee, Oklahoma 74801-9381
(405) 275-4030
(405) 275-5637 FAX

Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma

Joe Byrd, Principal Chief
Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma
P.O. Box 948
Tahlequah, Oklahoma 74465
(918) 456-0671
(918) 256-0671 FAX

Citizen Band Potawatomi Indian Tribe of Oklahoma

John A. Barrett, Chairman
Citizen Band Potawatomi Business Council
1901 S. Gordon Cooper Drive
Shawnee, Oklahoma 74801
(405) 275-3121
(405) 275-0198 FAX

Delaware Tribe of Western Oklahoma

Lawrence F. Snake, President
Delaware Executive Committee
P.O. Box 825
Anadarko, Oklahoma 73005
(405) 247-2448
(405) 247-9393 FAX

Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma

George J. (Buck) Captain, Chief
Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma
P.O. Box 350
Seneca, Missouri 64865
(918) 666-2435
(918) 666-3325 FAX

Forest County Potawatomi Community of Wisconsin Potawatomi Indians

Al Milham, Chairman
Forest County Executive Council
P.O. Box 340
Crandon, Wisconsin 54520
(715) 478-2903
(715) 478-5280 FAX

Hannahville Indian Community of Wisconsin Potawatomi Indians

Kenneth Meshiguad, Chairman
Hannahville Indian Community Council
N14911 Hannahville B1 Road
Wilson, Michigan 49896-9728
(906) 466-2934
(906) 466-2933 FAX

Kickapoo Tribe of Kansas

Emory Negonsott, Chairperson
Kickapoo of Kansas Tribal Council
Route 1, Box 157
Horton, Kansas 66439
(913) 486-2131
(913) 486-2801 FAX

Kickapoo Tribe of Oklahoma

Ricardo Salazar, Chairman
Kickapoo of Oklahoma Business Committee
P.O. Box 70
McCloud, Oklahoma 74851
(405) 964-2075
(405) 964-2745 FAX

Kickapoo Tribe of Texas

Mr. Raul Garza, Chairman
Kickapoo Traditional Tribe of Texas
P.O. Box 972
Eagle Pass, Texas 78853
(512) 773-2105
(512) 757-9228 FAX

Miami Tribe of Oklahoma

Floyd Leonard, Chief
Miami Tribe of Oklahoma
P.O. Box 1326
Miami, Oklahoma 74355
(918) 542-1445
(918) 542-1445 FAX

Peoria Tribe of Oklahoma

Dr. Don E. Giles, Chief
Peoria Indian Tribe of Oklahoma
P.O. Box 1527
Miami, Oklahoma 74355
(918) 540-2535
(918) 540-2538 FAX

Pokagon Band of Potawatomi Indians of Michigan

Joseph B. Winchester, Chairman
Potawatomi Indian Nation (Pokagon Band)
Administrative Center
717 North Front Street
Dowagiac, Michigan 49047
(616) 782-8998
(616) 782-9625 FAX

Prairie Band of Potawatomi

Gary E. Mitchell, Chairman
Prairie Band Potawatomi Tribal Council
14880 K Road P.O. Box 97
Mayetta, Kansas 66509
(913) 966-2255
(913) 966-2144 FAX

Stockbridge-Munsee Community of Mohican Indians of Wisconsin

Virgil Murphy, President

Stockbridge-Munsee Tribal Council

N. 8476 Moh He Con Nuck Road

Bowler, Wisconsin 54416

(715) 793-4111

(715) 793-4299 FAX

APPENDIX VI

SUMMARY OF CURRENT LOCATIONS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL COLLECTIONS FROM INDIANA ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT, INDIANA

All collections information has been entered into a Paradox data base file and can be queried by any of the fields listed below, as well as by the name of the installation and by MACOM. The data base will be delivered by the MCX to the U.S. Army Environmental Center upon completion of the U.S. Army NAGPRA Compliance Project. Inquiries for additional information are welcome (MCX: 314-331-8865; U.S. Army Environmental Center NAGPRA Compliance Project: 410-671-1573). The data fields listed in the summary of collections contain the following information:

REPOSITORY:	The current location in which the collection is stored, as of the date of this report.
REPOSITORY POC:	The person contacted by the MCX, or the person to whom inquiries regarding the collection should be addressed.
TELEPHONE:	The telephone number for the repository POC.
COLLECTION ID:	The identifying unit used by the repository to store and/or locate the collection. This can be a unique accession number assigned by the repository, the archaeological site number or project name, the name of the collector of the collection, or another number or name assigned by the repository.
SITE NUMBERS:	The official site number or name only for those sites from which materials were collected. An investigator may have performed work at additional sites but did not collect any materials. Those site numbers are not included in this field.
FIELDWORK DATES:	The date(s) during which the investigation(s) occurred. This information is provided to differentiate between projects that may have investigated the same site repeatedly.
EXCAVATOR/COLLECTOR:	The individual and/or organization that conducted the investigation.

COLLECTION SIZE: The volume or number of objects in a collection, estimated by the repository POC or from project reports.

DESCRIPTION OF MATERIALS: General material classes of the objects in the collection derived from data provided on site records, in references, and/or by the Repository POC.

ANTIQUITY/ARCH. PERIOD: Chronological or cultural-historical designations recorded on site records or in references specific to the collection.

CULTURAL AFFILIATION: This column contains only those ethnic identifications found in the site records or references specific to the collection. This field is left blank if no such information was recorded.

BASIS OF DETERMINATION: Documents the source of the cultural affiliation information (e.g., site record, oral testimony, reference).

SECTION 5 MATERIALS: Describes the number and kind of human skeletal remains and associated funerary objects in the collection, as indicated by the site records, references, repository management documents, or information from repository POC. If these materials are present or are suspected to be present, NAGPRA Section 5 requires a physical inventory of the materials.

Summary of Current Location of Archaeological Co

As of Novem

Repository	Repository POC	Telephone	Collection ID	Site Numbers	Fieldwork Dates	E.
Basement of Glenn A. Black Laboratory (GBL), Indiana University, Muncie, Indiana	Noel Justice	(812) 855-0656	3144 Stone Fort Site; Devil's Backbone	12CL14	1939; 1972	Gu (Ce
Basement of Glenn A. Black Laboratory (GBL), Indiana University, Muncie, Indiana	Noel Justice	(812) 855-0656	402 Willey Site	12CL16	1939; 1942; 1977	Gu (Ce
Basement of Glenn A. Black Laboratory (GBL), Indiana University, Muncie, Indiana	Noel Justice	(812) 855-0656	Recorded for the Peter Alles Collection (Likely Pre-Army)	12CL17	1977	Jan. Coli
Old Chemistry Bldg., Room 902 University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio, 45221-0380	Dr. Alan Sullivan	(513) 556-5782	US Government, Charlestown, Indiana, Army Ammunition Plant	12CL358-372	Oct. 1987	Gen Univ Cinc
US Army Corps of Engineers Warehouse, Louisville District, Louisville, Kentucky	Don Ball	(502) 582-6475	Rose Island, Amusement Park; An Archaeological Reconnaissance of Proposed 925 Acre. Disposal Tract at the INAAP, Clark County, Indiana	12CL171, 381, 382	1977; 1984	Jan: Coli Corp Loui

tion of Archaeological Collections From: Indiana Army Ammunition Plant, Indiana [AMC]

As of November 1995

Fieldwork Dates	Excavator/Collector	Collection Size	Description of Materials	Antiquity/Archaeological Period	Cultural Affiliation	Basis of Determination
1939; 1972	Guemsey; Janzen (Center College)	Included in total < 6 cu. ft. Artifacts & < 1/2 linear ft. Documentation at GBL for INAAP	Not Provided	Not Provided	Earthenworks & Mounds variously attributed to Phoenicians, Atlantians, Egyptians, Welsh Seamen, White Indians, & Aztecs	Report Page from Janzen Filed as a Site Form; & Phone Conversation with Donald Janzen
1939; 1942; 1977	Guemsey; Janzen (Center College)	Included in total < 6 cu. ft. Artifacts & < 1/2 linear ft. Documentation at GBL for INAAP	Pottery, Copper Awl, Plummet; Documentation	Mississippian	Native American Unknown	Report Page from Janzen Filed as a Site Form; & Phone Conversation w/Noel Justice
1977	Janzen (Center College)	Included in total < 6 cu. ft. Artifacts & < 1/2 linear ft. Documentation at GBL for INAAP	Various Lithics; Documentation	Not Provided	Native American Unknown	Phone Conversations: Noel Justice; Donald Janzen
Oct. 1987	Center for CRM, University of Cincinnati	Unknown	Prehistoric Stone Tools, Stone Waste Flakes; Faunal Remains, Historic Glass, Ceramics, Metal, & Plastic Objects, Documentation	Prehistoric; Historic 19th & 20th Century	Native American Unknown; Historic Euro-American	Site Form Information
1977; 1984	Janzen (Center College); US Army Corps of Engineers, Louisville District	Included in total < 1 cu. ft. Artifacts & < 1/2 linear ft. Doc. at USACOE Warehouse for INAAP	23 Prehistoric Objects; 103 Historic Objects; Documentation	Prehistoric; Historic, Pre 1937	Native American Unknown; Historic Euro-American	Site Forms & Telephone Conversations with Don Ball and Donald Janzen

	Antiquity/Archaeological Period	Cultural Affiliation	Basis of Determination	Section 5 Materials
	Not Provided	Earthenworks & Mounds variously attributed to Phoenicians, Atlantians, Egyptians, Welsh Seamen, White Indians, & Aztecs	Report Page from Janzen Filed as a Site Form; & Phone Conversation with Donald Janzen	None Identified
	Mississippian	Native American Unknown	Report Page from Janzen Filed as a Site Form; & Phone Conversation w/Noel Justice	None Identified
	Not Provided	Native American Unknown	Phone Conversations: Noel Justice; Donald Janzen	None Identified
Waste	Prehistoric; Historic 19th & 20th Century	Native American Unknown; Historic Euro-American	Site Form Information	None Identified
ric	Prehistoric; Historic, Pre 1937	Native American Unknown; Historic Euro-American	Site Forms & Telephone Conversations with Don Ball and Donald Janzen	None Identified

APPENDIX VII

MCX LIST OF REFERENCES

In addition to the references reviewed by MCX personnel at the archaeological site information center, every attempt was made to obtain references cited but not on file. Information taken from these references was coded for data relating to collections made from sites located on installation property (see attached sample of PD-C Bibliographic Data Sheet form) and entered into a data base for ease of manipulation.

Report titles were drawn directly from the title page of reports, and consist of the following fields:

FIELD	DATA ENTERED
Subject Property	Army Installation name
Last Name	Primary author's last name
First Name	Primary author's first name
Middle Initial	Primary author's middle initial
Secondary Authors	Names of secondary authors, <i>or</i> in instances where the author is a company rather than an individual, the company name is listed here.
Title	Title of the reference. For letter reports, the person or agency to whom the correspondence is addressed is listed as the title.
Series	If the report is part of a publication series, the name and number are provided here.
Date	Date of publication or submission
Length	Report length in pages
Contract Number	Contract number and delivery order number, if applicable

The data for the next three fields are drawn directly from the report title page and reflect the hierarchy of contracting agencies involved in accomplishing the work. In some cases, the sponsoring agency is listed as the Army installation; in others, the intermediary contracting agent, (e.g., the Army Corps of Engineers or the National Park Service) is listed as the Sponsoring Agency.

Sponsoring Agency	Agency for which the report was prepared
Contractor	The agent contracted to perform the work
Subcontractor	The agent subcontracted to perform the work

The majority of the citations for archaeological investigations on Army land refer to unpublished reports prepared under contract with federal agencies, consequently the MCX printout was designed to address these reports. In instances where the author is a company rather than an individual, the company name is listed in the Secondary Authors field (due to the length of the field). For published references, the publisher is listed in the Sponsoring Agency field.

Page ____ of ____

Fieldwork
Page ____ of ____

NADE No.

PD-C Collection No.

PD-C Bibliography Data Sheet

Date: _____

Information obtained by: _____

PD-C Project:

Subject Property:

Repository (name and location):

Record Collection Name/Number:

Report Date and Length (in pages):

Author(s):

Title:

Contractor/Address or Publisher/Address (city, state):

Subcontractor/Address (city, state):

Report Series and Number:

Contract/Purchase Order Number(s):

Sponsoring Agency/Address:

Project Name and Location:

Principal Investigator(s)/Director(s):

Fieldwork Dates:

Type of Investigation (e.g., survey, testing, mitigation):

PD-C Bibliography Data Sheet (continued)

Site Numbers:

Archaeological Period (e.g., Hohokam, Mississippian):

Material Classes (range):

Artifact Collections and Locations:

Approximate Size of Collections (e.g., number of objects):

Record Collections and Locations:

NAGPRA Materials (Check if present)

Human Skeletal Remains _____

Objects

Associated Funerary _____

Unassociated Funerary _____

Sacred _____

Cultural Patrimony _____

Human Skeletal Remains Data Sheet ☐
Number of Attached Sheets _____

Object Data Sheet ☐
Number of Attached Sheets _____

Cultural Affiliation(s):

Basis for Affiliation Determination (e.g., geographic location, burial practices):

Comments:

MCX List of References for Indiana Army Ammunition Plant, Indiana [AMC] as of November 1995

Subject property : Indiana Army Ammunition Plant, IN

Last name : First name : Middle Initial :

Secondary Authors : US Army Corps of Engineers - Louisville District

Title : An Archaeological Reconnaissance of a Proposed 925 Acre Disposal Tract at the Indiana Army Ammunition Plant, Clark County, Indiana

Series :

Date : 01/84 Length : 39 Contract Number :

Sponsoring Agency :

Contractor : US Army Corps of Engineers-Louisville District

Subcontractor :

Subject property : Indiana Army Ammunition Plant, IN

Last name : Bennett First name : R. Middle Initial : H.

Secondary Authors :

Title : Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance of a 1,466-Acre Proposed RDX Facility, Indiana Army Ammunition Plant, Charlestown, Clark County, Indiana.

Series :

Date : 07/15/88 Length : 224 Contract Number : DACA27-87-C-0191

Sponsoring Agency : US Army Corps of Engineers-Louisville District

Contractor : Center for Cultural Resources Management, Department of Anthropology, University of Cincinnati

Subcontractor :

Subject property : Indiana Army Ammunition Plant, IN

Last name : Saffran First name : Michael Middle Initial : J.

Secondary Authors : Bruce C. Murray

Title : Technical Management Plan, Indiana Army Ammunition Plant, Site Investigation.

Series :

Date : 10/90 Length : 100 Contract Number :

Sponsoring Agency :

Contractor : US Army Corps of Engineers-Louisville District

Subcontractor :

MCX List of References for Indiana Army Ammunition Plant, Indiana [AMC] as of November 1995

Subject property : Indiana Army Ammunition Plant, IN

Last name : Stafford

First name : Barbara

Middle Initial :

Secondary Authors : Harold Hassen, Edward Jelks, Keith L. Barr, Edwin Hajic, Nancy Asch, and David Asch

Title : An Archeological Overview and Management Plan for the Indiana Army Ammunition Plant, Clark County, Indiana.

Series : Final Report No. 15

Date : 12/03/84

Length :

Contract Number : CX-5000-3-0771

Sponsoring Agency : US Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Atlanta, GA

Contractor : Woodward-Clyde Consultants

Subcontractor : Center for American Archeology

APPENDIX VIII

NATIONAL ARCHEOLOGICAL DATA BASE REFERENCES FOR INDIANA ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT, INDIANA

No attempt has been made to edit the National Archeological Data Base format or to correct obvious errors.

Baltz, Christopher J.

1983 A Review of Archaeological Records for Two Proposed Transmission Lines: Speed-Indiana Arsenal and Speed-Louisville Gas as Electric. Glenn A. Black Laboratory, Indian University.

Stafford, Barbara, Harold Hassen, Edward Jelks, Seith L. Barr, Edwin Hajic, Nacy Asch, and David Asch

1984 An Archeological Overview and Management Plan for the Indiana Army Ammunitions Plant, Clark County, Indiana. Woodward-Clyde Consultants & Center for American Archeology. Submitted to the U.S. Army Materiel Development and Readiness Command.

APPENDIX IX

SITE LIST AND NAGPRA STANDING OF COLLECTION AT UNIVERSITY OF CINCINNATI, CINCINNATI, OHIO FOR INDIANA ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT

No attempt has been made to alter the original format or wording of the below information provided to the MCX by Dr. Alan Sullivan, Anthropology Chair, University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Project Name: Charlestown Ammunition

Site Names	Affiliation
12CL358	prehistoric
12CL359	prehistoric
12CL360	prehistoric
12CL361	prehistoric
12CL362	E. Archaic
12CL363	prehistoric
12CL364	Euro-American
12CL365	prehistoric
12CL366	prehistoric
12CL367	prehistoric
12CL368	prehistoric
12CL369	prehistoric/Euro-American
12CL370	Euro-American
12CL371	prehistoric
12CL372	prehistoric

Phases I-II. Surface collections, shovel tests.

Curated materials include prehistoric lithics, historic ceramics, glass, metal, and faunal remains.

Comments: No Native American burials, burial associated materials, or artifacts of cultural patrimony.